

PARTISANSHIP VERSUS PRINCIPLE.

We were expecting much of party politicians; but now and then one appears among them, handling his office without seeming to be defiled, and actually venturing to offend his party by the possession and use of conscience. The Boston Daily Whig evidently thinks truth of more consequence than Whiggery; and its controversy with the Daily Advertiser presents so finely the contrast of honest independence with "respectable" conformity, that we quote an extract from each paper for the readers of the Liberator:

MR. WINTHROP AND THE WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

There are those however who refuse to take this candid view of the subject, and who, no longer complaining of the course which was pursued by the greater part of the Whig members, in not finding it impracticable to divest it of its objectionable features. Our attention has been lately called to an article on this subject in the Whig, a paper published in this city, for the purpose of procuring and circulating Whig principles. The article referred to, which is the leading editorial article of that paper of the 16th inst., we find the following passage, in reference to Mr. Winthrop's vote in support of this bill:

"We deeply regret that vote—still more deeply that two Massachusetts names are to be found on the list which will stand in the federal House of Representatives, as long as that House shall stand, testifying to what we believe to be a gross falsehood, and most deeply of all, that one of these should be the name of the representative from Boston. We know not or care not what the feelings of others may be on the subject, or whether Mr. Winthrop may not become ten times more popular than ever of this party, but according to the best estimate we can form of political morality, if he could exchange the record of his career by the sacrifice of the memory of all his preceding brilliant career, he would make a bargain. Such is the opinion we entertain of the nature of that vote, an opinion, which, we must add, has not been shaken by any reason adduced in the present speech in its justification."

Indeed, we must, in justice to our own principles, go farther, and complain of the mode in which this vote has been defended. The act seems to be regarded as if it were susceptible of a double construction—as if it could be anything else than a positive sanction of the worst acts of the administration—as if it did not sink the mouth of Mr. Winthrop against any right of further resistance, as if, in short, it were not telling the Christian world a downright lie. Either this preamble to the War bill tells the truth, or it tells what is not true. If it does tell the truth, then indeed we are all of us wrong; but none is more wrong than Mr. Winthrop, in having heretofore defended the administration policy as honestly bringing on a state of war on the part of Mexico. If, on the other hand, it does not tell the truth, how could Mr. Winthrop justify it to his conscience to set his name in perpetual attestation to a falsehood?

This is the language of a paper calling itself *par excellence* The Whig—a paper established for the support of Whig principles, and relying upon Whig patronage. Had it been found in a Democratic paper, although we might have been surprised at its discountenance, it would have been attributed to the zeal of party opposition. Had it appeared in one of the avowed Abolition papers, it might have passed without remark, as not inconsistent with the intemperance of expression often found in discussions of the writers and editors of this party. But finding such language in a Boston Whig paper, uttered by one who possesses a personal respect for Mr. Winthrop, we felt it our duty to tell to gentlemen as well as to the Whig party, to enter our protest against it, as a personal attack which is not only unwarranted and unprovoked, but grossly slanderous and indecent. To say of a political act, which has given a political sanction to the worst acts of the administration—that an act of his is "telling the Christian world a downright lie,"—that it is "testifying to what" the writer believes "to be a gross falsehood," after complimenting him for his moderation, enlarged views and correct taste, to declare that this single act is of so immoral a character as to outweigh all the merits of his whole political life, is a license of political discussion, not usual among members of the same political party, and not likely to lead to harmony of action were it suffered to pass unnoticed by the friends of the individual so assailed, even were his position as a public man far less important than that of Mr. Winthrop.

We therefore protest against this charge, as not only rude and indecorous, but as unfounded in truth. Mr. Winthrop, in voting for the bill, did not "set his name in perpetual attestation to a falsehood." He gave his support to every other conscientious man acting rationally as a member of society, and especially with the measure of a free and liberal body—for the best measure under the circumstances of the case, to which he could obtain the sanction of his associates. It is not true that a member of a legislative body, in voting for an act composed of a variety of propositions, gives his attestation to each individual proposition. Legislation attempted upon such a principle would be found impossible, and the legislature which adopted such a principle in such an attempt would prove themselves a body of impracticables. The aim of a deliberative body is to embody in their acts the sentiments of the greatest number, or at least a majority of the members. It is idle to expect that in all cases occurring in a numerous assembly, the concurrence of a majority should give to the act the force of an appeal of every part of the act to be passed, so that each member can regard it as his individual act, and set his name in attestation to every part or sentiment stated in it. Such is not the meaning of the vote which is given on the passage of a bill. The meaning of the vote, if the member acts honestly, and consistently with the obligations of a citizen, is, that in his opinion the passing of the act in that particular stage, under all the circumstances of the case, will better promote the public welfare than the rejection of it. It is not in the power of a member of such a body to choose the precise form in which he will give his assent or dissent to the propositions on which his vote is demanded. If of necessity limited to an assent or dissent to the entire act, as complex and incongruous in its parts as it may be, and were he to govern himself by the principle of voting in the negative on every measure which did not in every part accord with his notions of propriety or expediency, his name would probably be found recorded in opposition to nine-tenths of the most valuable acts of legislation in the statute-book.

There is, therefore, no foundation for the charge against Mr. Winthrop, that in voting for an important public measure—a measure of urgent necessity for the public protection—he asserted a falsehood, even admitting that he regarded some of the statements in the preamble of the bill as untrue.

From the Boston Daily Whig.

MR. WINTHROP AND THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

On the 11th of May last, the House of Representatives passed a bill in the following words:

Whereas, by the acts of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between the United States and that republic;

Be it enacted, &c., with a view to the successful prosecution of this war, the President be authorized to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and accept the services of volunteers to a number not exceeding 50,000.

Sec 2d. That the sum of ten millions of dollars be put at the President's disposal for this purpose.

For this preamble and bill as they now read, Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, the representative of Boston, voted, together with a great number of others. Only four persons voted against it, five of whom, however, were Whigs, from Massachusetts, Messrs. Adams, Ashmun, Hudson, King and Grinnell.

We believed this bill to be a bad instrument used to carry on a wicked war, and that the preamble was designed to cover a wicked act with a falsehood. We believe so now. And perceiving the general apathy which had come over the public, amounting to almost a paralysis of the moral sentiment of the country, we did not hesitate, at the moment of assuming the management of this press, boldly, and as we happen to know, not without some little effect, to run counter to the popular feeling. Deeply as we regretted what seemed to us the timid and vacillating course of our friends at Washington, amounting to a betrayal of the highest public principles, we had no choice but either to do so, or to remonstrate against it under the lead of the National Intelligencer, at Washington. We took the latter course, and the moment has not passed that has inspired a doubt in our minds of its correctness.

The statement which we made was that Mr. Winthrop, in voting for the war bill, had set his

name in perpetual attestation to a falsehood. The Daily Advertiser calls this not only "rude and indecorous," but "unfounded in truth." In other words, it charges us with falsehood. The epithets we dismiss with contempt, but as to this charge of falsehood, it is a serious matter. Does the Daily Advertiser mean to deny that Mr. Winthrop voted for the war bill? If it does, then let the testimony of Mr. Winthrop, if he says in his printed speech, "I voted for the bill recognizing the existence of the war, and authorizing the employment of men and money for its prosecution with unforgotten reluctance and pain." Does the Daily mean to say that the bill for which he voted is not a falsehood? But what is the meaning of the word "falsehood"? The Dictionary explains it to be "want of truth," a lie, a false assertion. Now if we need any proof that the preamble to this bill is wanting in truth, a lie, a false assertion, we shall make the Daily itself come in and testify to its own conviction of the fact. On the 1st day of July, the day of enlargement of that newspaper, of which we took friendly notice, there appeared an article commenting upon the able speech of Mr. Stephens, which terminates with the following emphatic words:

"Another question, nearly allied to this, is whether the declaration made by President Polk to Congress, and by that body reasserted in a formal declaration, passed without debate, that the war existed by the act of the Mexican government, is true. On this question, the speech of Mr. Stephens affords much light, by means of a plain and unpretending historical narrative, resting on the most reliable and authentic documents. This narrative goes far to show, what we believe will become the fixed sentiment of the public, that this declaration is altogether UNFOUNDED IN FACT."

By the showing of the Daily Advertiser itself, then, do we or do we not state what is true when we say, that Mr. Winthrop, in voting for the war bill, "set his name in perpetual attestation to a falsehood"? We are perfectly ready to stake our reputation with the public for veracity against that of the Advertiser, upon this issue.

Let us now set ourselves right as regards Mr. Winthrop himself. Personally we have always entertained a high regard for him, and up to a certain point, we have had a full and unqualified confidence in his public character also. This confidence has been deeply shaken by his acts of the last twelve months, but it is shaken only as it respects his moral qualities to go on in a public career. When we affirm, therefore, that he has set his name to a public national falsehood, we do not mean to suppose in any degree to imply that his honor as an individual is not as clear as it ever was, or that in his private capacity he would ever be guilty of such an act as want of truth. We thought we had guarded our language sufficiently to avoid misconception on this point. What we object to in his course, is that, the evidence being that another code of morals was put forth for him as a public man from which binds him in private. We think this to be most unsound in principle, and sometimes, as in this instance, to lead to consequences fatal to the consistency of our public men. And when we do think so, we shall take the liberty to say so, with perfect deference, be it observed, to the monetary tone of the Daily Advertiser. We do not expect to satisfy Mr. Winthrop, or any other public man who truly represents them, and never ask permission so to do that press or any other self-constituted guardian of the party.

To the soundness of the general argument of the Advertiser, upon the necessity which exists among men who act together to concede much which as individuals they might not exactly approve, we entirely assent. It is solid sense. Yet there must obviously be a limit somewhere to this kind of concession, and this limit can only be set by the moral difficulties which come in to prevent it. Here it is that the Daily Advertiser and we part company. That newspaper is of opinion that this war bill only presents one of those ordinary questions of expediency in which a man may vote either way without seriously impairing the just exercise of private conscience. Mr. Winthrop thinks so too, but with much more doubt and hesitation, as he goes on to show by bolstering up his vote with a quasi justification of the double-faced, treacherous policy of the administration in seeking Mr. Sumner's aid. We think it of the vote and of the justification. In our opinion there never was a more fatal mistake since the foundation of our government. If Mr. Winthrop were a gentleman of no weight or consequence, or one whose public morality we did not respect, we should have left it pass without comment. But occupying the station that he has up to this moment deservedly enjoyed, and exercising an influence which he does for good or for evil in this community, we feel it our duty as journalists, even at some risk of such outpourings as this of the Advertiser, to do what we can to counteract the effect of his most unfortunate example.

From the Ohio A. S. Bugle.

A MOB OF LAKE COUNTY OFFICIALS.

MENTON, July 10, 1846.

Editors of A. S. Bugle:

DEAR FRIENDS—Before this reaches you, you will, doubtless, learn through other channels that a shameful outrage has been perpetrated upon my wife and myself by certain officials of this county, under the forms of law, for the purpose of gratifying personal pique and party animosity, and of impeding the free and holy work to which our labors are devoted. But, as it is uncertain whether you will be able to obtain a correct report of the affair from other sources, I send you the following sketch of the most important particulars as nearly as I can relate them.

Unionville, in Madison township, is the place to which the honors of this transaction are principally due. The principal actors in it were Lawyer J. H. Howe, Des. Cushing Cunningham, Esq., Judge John Paige, Constable Charles Parker, Freeman Cady, Chas. Gilberth and Lockwood Friess. As the merits of the transaction cannot be fully appreciated without some knowledge of the previous character of some of these persons, I shall be pardoned in the following reference to their standing and past conduct, which might otherwise appear irrelevant. Cushing Cunningham is a Democrat, and a member of the Legislature of this State, and a Unionville, a Justice of the PEACE (?) and an influential member of the Liberty party. He has hitherto expressed strong personal dislike of us, and on one occasion induced a Liberty party meeting that had voted to invite us to lecture in Lake county, to rescind that vote. John Paige is a judge of the county court, and an influential Democrat—make no pretensions to religion, publicly disown any regard for the Sabbath above any other day, and is said not to be remarkably strict in his morals. He is the man who, a few years ago, gave up Milton Clark into the hands of a couple of "Southern kidnappers." Charles Parker is a Democrat, and, previous to this transaction, was regarded as a man of very decent behavior. J. H. Howe is a young lawyer, who has recently "set up" at Unionville and a man of some importance among the rowdies of that village. Of his religious character I know nothing, except that I heard it remarked that he was often seen at work in his garden on Sunday.

My first knowledge of Howe was at our meeting in Unionville, last spring. On that occasion he assailed himself of the liberty of our platform to make some very low, scurrilous and abusive remarks, in the course of which he offered a gross insult to my wife. This called for a resolution of censure from the Rev. Mr. Olds, charging him with having insulted not my wife only, but every woman in the house. This resolution was adopted by a large vote, none but the rowdies voting against it. A short time after this Howe made his appearance at our meeting in Painesville, and was introduced by his friends as a person from the South, who wished to be heard. He was called to the platform, both by ourselves and the meeting; but before he reached it I discovered who it was, and declined holding any discussion with him, on account of his previous misconduct. The meeting, on learning the nature of his offense, uttered an involuntary burst of indignation, under which he sneaked from the house, and we saw nothing more of him during our stay in the county. But on our return to this vicinity, on the morning of our meeting at Geneva, I received a copy of the following letter, which accidentally fell into the hands of a friend:

UNIONVILLE, June 30, 1846.

Esq. Mr. E. S. Bugle. Your line is received, and in reply I will say that I will be in no manner concerned in any choice friends will come with me. I wish you to have a goodly number of our kind of people present, that the handle of the jug may not be all on one side. I shall come prepared to expose their creed, and show it up in its true light, and shall expect to be sustained by those who think with me. Yours very respectfully, J. H. HOWE.

The person to whom this letter is addressed is said to be of good society, and is a trustee of the Geneva Baptist Church, in which we held our meeting.

In compliance with his promise to Mr. Mills, Howe was in attendance at the hour of the meeting, lacked up by his "choice friends." But, for the reasons already given, we declined holding any debate with him, and requested him not to occupy the platform. He, however, insisted on occupying the platform, and by the aid of these "choice friends," prominent among whom was Mr. Mills, succeeded in keeping the house in disorder for nearly an hour, when, overpowered by the force of public sentiment, he became quiet, having an assurance from Mr. Mills that he should have the house at the close of our meeting. He then retired, and the audience, once again, and he crept out after his morose and chagrined at this unexpected defeat.

But he was not yet satisfied with the public scorn and contempt of which he had made himself the meritorious victim. On the following Sunday, 5th inst., he again appeared in our meeting at Centre-square, and, by the aid of his "choice friends," he called at the call of Judge Paige, and a large number of rowdies, took the platform, while my wife was yet speaking. But the strong condemnation of the meeting soon compelled him to relinquish his design, and after creating considerable disturbance by putting notions, and otherwise, he retired from the ground, accompanied by his associates and abettors, leaving on his brow the triple wreath of infamy, of labor in an evil hour, and of cowardice in the face of the peace and dignity of the State, and again inquired if we were guilty, or not guilty. But having already informed him that we should hold no conversation with him in the capacity of a magistrate, neither of us made any reply. The Prosecuting Attorney, Howe, proceeded to examine witnesses, the first of whom was Judge Paige. Then commenced a most rich and amusing scene. Being questioned by the prosecution, not only as to the fact of our selling books and obtaining subscribers for our papers, but also as to the sentiments advanced in our speeches on the churches, Mexican war and political parties, the whole anti-slavery and reformer wide open. Cain J. H. Paige, Esq. of Painesville, volunteered to defend the honor of the county. Such a cross-examination as that to which he subjected the Judge, was a caution to all dignitaries who practise worse crimes than do those whom they condemn, and still go unwhipped of the law.

He was compelled, virtually, to approve our course, and to acknowledge himself guilty of a breach of the law in getting up a disturbance in our meeting, for the purpose of thrusting Howe upon our platform, contrary to our consent, thereby abetting trespass—still another breach of the law. And the churches and parties, especially the Democrats, the poor Judge was compelled most sorely to expose. Indeed, I almost pity him. The same terrible castigation was inflicted on most of the other witnesses for the prosecution, all with the exception of one, I believe, being subjected to the terrible fate of self-condemnation as disturbers of the peace and law breakers. Added to this, out of their own mouths they were proved guilty of the very crime of which they were trying to convict us, that is, of Sabbath-breaking. The constable, too, was proved to be in the district, and having served the warrant on the Sabbath, when his brother engaged to be security for all damages, if he would postpone it till Monday. But the most amusing incident of the day was the testimony elicited in regard to the HONORABLE COURT itself.

The charge against us, it will be recollected, was the desertion of books in the churches on the Sabbath, and the breaking of the Sabbath. The same terrible castigation was inflicted on most of the other witnesses for the prosecution, all with the exception of one, I believe, being subjected to the terrible fate of self-condemnation as disturbers of the peace and law breakers. Added to this, out of their own mouths they were proved guilty of the very crime of which they were trying to convict us, that is, of Sabbath-breaking. The constable, too, was proved to be in the district, and having served the warrant on the Sabbath, when his brother engaged to be security for all damages, if he would postpone it till Monday. But the most amusing incident of the day was the testimony elicited in regard to the HONORABLE COURT itself. The charge against us, it will be recollected, was the desertion of books in the churches on the Sabbath, and the breaking of the Sabbath. The same terrible castigation was inflicted on most of the other witnesses for the prosecution, all with the exception of one, I believe, being subjected to the terrible fate of self-condemnation as disturbers of the peace and law breakers. Added to this, out of their own mouths they were proved guilty of the very crime of which they were trying to convict us, that is, of Sabbath-breaking. The constable, too, was proved to be in the district, and having served the warrant on the Sabbath, when his brother engaged to be security for all damages, if he would postpone it till Monday. But the most amusing incident of the day was the testimony elicited in regard to the HONORABLE COURT itself.

The examination of witnesses being over, Howe went into an elaborate defence of the deacon and the violated law. He was followed by Esq. Paige, in a most magnificent effort in defence of the honor of the county and the liberties of our country. I am not a proper judge of the legal merits of Mr. Paige's argument; but as an anti-slavery speech, I have rarely heard it equalled; and have no hesitation in saying there was no person in the room capable of reasoning, who was not perfectly convinced of the dishonest character of slavery and all its supporters; and no heart not more than admiring that was not melted by his touching appeals. Indeed it was a proud day for the slave's cause. It was pronounced by some, the best anti-slavery meeting they had ever attended. But it was in the boldness of his denunciation of the court and all parties concerned in the case, that he showed his true heart. He directed the young men to put me into his wagon; but no sooner had they seized me than my wife, who was sitting by, threw her arms around my neck, remarking that though it was their business to separate husbands and wives in the South, they could not do here. This additional weight involved the constable and his valiant associates in new and unexpected difficulties. Nevertheless, they did not allow their courage to fail until after a full trial. They succeeded in dragging us from the porch and steps into the yard. Here their strength gave out.

There, in the name, and by the authority of the State of Ohio, Des. Ensign and several others, proceeded to read the warrant, and to arrest me, and to take me to the jail. But all to no effect, except to call down new reproaches upon their crestfallen brow. Alas! for the dignity of the law and the sanctity of the Sabbath!!! Our doctored knight was compelled to suffer the mortification of seeing the constable and his valiant associates, who had been driven to violate the latter by using in search of such legal and pious citizens as would come to the rescue. "Tis a heathen adage, nevertheless it may be Christianized—"The gods help those who help themselves." The needful aid was at hand, even at the gate. It was none other than the pious, Sabbath-observing Howe, and a son of the pious, Unionville, who, of course, were keeping their hands and feet from the law, and were devotedly to the musical hum of buggy-wheels and the crack of the whip, along the road from Unionville, westward. These most loving sons of mother Church were soon on the ground, prepared to do valiantly, strengthened, perchance, by the prayers of Des. Cunningham, who, I learn, was detained some days in office to fill out the writ and pursue the constable and his valiant associates, who had been driven to violate the latter by using in search of such legal and pious citizens as would come to the rescue. "Tis a heathen adage, nevertheless it may be Christianized—"The gods help those who help themselves." The needful aid was at hand, even at the gate. It was none other than the pious, Sabbath-observing Howe, and a son of the pious, Unionville, who, of course, were keeping their hands and feet from the law, and were devotedly to the musical hum of buggy-wheels and the crack of the whip, along the road from Unionville, westward. These most loving sons of mother Church were soon on the ground, prepared to do valiantly, strengthened, perchance, by the prayers of Des. 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Great Loss of Life.—Baris and Brussels Railways.—French train left Paris with a large number of passengers, at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the train arrived at the station between Vaires and Douai, some distance from Arras, the first engine, carrying the rails at the place where the line forms a very steep embankment; the second engine being fixed to the first, there was a frightful shock in consequence of the breaking of the chains fastening the carriages. The engines remained on the rails, and the luggage was scattered all over the ground. A third class carriage, forming the head of the train, was precipitated down a height of thirty feet, into more than twelve feet of water. A luggage wagon, containing a second class carriage, which was literally crushed, and a third class carriage, were more or less overturned at once down the embankment. The confusion and affright that seized the parties in the front of the train may be readily conceived. All the carriages, except in the last free seats, were intended for Lille; the carriages, however, for Valenciennes and Belgium had not suffered at all. A single first class carriage was much damaged. All a countryman and several of the railway people threw themselves into the canal, and succeeded in rescuing some of the passengers, but many of the latter were horribly mutilated or lifeless. Fourteen dead bodies were taken out in the evening, and the next morning twelve others were got out. Twenty have been since recovered. Among the dead, is the side-deck of a General Officer, whose legs were crushed, and who died this morning, after some hours of extreme suffering.

National Testimonial to Sir Robert Peel.—It is contemplated to erect a statue, by penny subscription, as a national testimonial to Sir Robert Peel, for his undivided manner in which he has advocated the cause of the great in the late free trade measures. To carry out this object, a central committee of the course of formation in London, with which all the committees throughout the kingdom may communicate.

The Pope Elected by a Mistake.—His Holiness the present Pope, Pius, IX., has been elected by a *mistake* or rather, he was, as those familiar with elections in the English House of Commons would say, elected *by accident*. The electors, however, did not intend to elect a pope; but Cardinal Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, Archbishop of Imola, and now Pius the Ninth, was appointed to call out the names as they came out of the urn, and to his great surprise, the names of those eight billets marked with his own name. His feeling of surprise was so great, when it reached the 14th slip that his name was written on, were so excited that he fainted. Nevertheless, the calling of the names went on, and to the great surprise of the sacred college, his name, as *Maria Eugenia*, was the equal number of votes, viz. two thirds of the number of the cardinals present. [Florence, June 24.]

JONATHAN WALKER
Intends being at the following places at the specified times:

New Ipswich, N. H.	Sunday,	August 16
Dublin,	Wednesday,	" 19 "
Malborough,	Friday,	" 21 "
Keene,	Sunday,	" 23 "

Friends of the oppressed in these places will make arrangements for him to address a many public meetings, their vicinity as possible, on the subject of American Slavery.

NOTICE.
James N. Buffum and Loring Woodly will Lecture in Plymouth, on Sunday, August 23, on Anti-Slavery, and kindred Reform. The meeting will commence in the forenoon, and continue through the day. The Public are cordially invited to attend.

NOTICE.
Abolitionists, and all who hate Slavery, farmers, mechanics, freemen, young and old, male and female, come to Leominster, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, to hear the eloquent and powerful voice of the face. Slavery is demanding the rich man's money and the poor man's blood; aye, and his own besides, to sustain and perpetuate her existence. We ought to know what is our duty to God and to country as well as have some intention to do so. The wretched slave is waiting in his chains to see we have humanity left in us for him, and the poor slave mother is pondering in her heart whether it is better to destroy her tender babe, or nourish it up to inhere and endure her own heart-rending wrongs. We here in Worcester county, are in league with the oppressor. Shall the slave beg in vain for the right God has given him? What can we do? What we do? These and many such questions imperious demand of us. Let us all unite in saying, "Shall we have it? The meeting will be free, for all."

"Come, all who claim the freeman's name!"
T. P. LOCKE, Sec'y.
Westminster, Aug. 10.

DIED.—In this city, on Sunday last, Aug. 9th, Maria J. Smyth, wife of Mr. Thomas Smith, aged 74. At Utica, N. Y., on the 3d inst, of pulmonary consumption, Samuel Lightbody, a devoted friend of Anti-Slavery cause, and one of the earliest patrons of the Liberator. Aged 45 years.

DR. GRANDIN, DENTIST.
HAS returned from the country, and may be professionally consulted at No. 16 Summer street. The experience of the other kind of Trusses, and his recommendation he has to offer. He is familiar with all the valuable modern improvements in his art. Those who have employed him can attest that he is dexterous and skillful in his operations, all of which are warranted to be executed as well as any city.

N. B. An infallible remedy for the tooth-ache which will remove the pain in a few minutes.

REMOVAL.
DR. BOWDITCH has removed to No. 8, C Place, the residence of his late father
July 10th and 41st.

NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence at the stand, opposite 264, No. 306 Washington-street, Boston, entrance in the upper part of the stand. All Trusses made at his place, at any time, at the above place.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons for the last fifteen years. He has the honor to be called on by the Trusses of his manufacture. He never confident can give every individual relief who may call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks, who promise what they cannot perform. The experience of the other kind of Trusses, and his recommendation he has to offer. He is familiar with all the valuable modern improvements in his art. Those who have employed him can attest that he is dexterous and skillful in his operations, all of which are warranted to be executed as well as any city.

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